# Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N° 119, Chesnut-Street.

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☞ *The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.*

## INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their commercial friends in particular, and the public in general, that an office for the INSURANCE of SHIPPING, is now opened at No. 95 South Front-street, where a share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited,

*N. & J. FRAZIER.*

feb 15 dim

*For sale by the subscriber,*
AT PORTSMOUTH (N.H.)

*THE HULL*
OF A
NEW SHIP,

80 feet keel, 27 1-2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5,10 between decks; about 330 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to

THOMAS THOMPSON,
december 21 3aw.tf.

*For Sale,*

The SCHOONER,
*THREE SISTERS*

IS almost a new vessel, carries between six and 700 barrels and sails remarkably fast, when loaded draws about 8 or 8 1-2 feet water, she is in complete order, having all the sails that can be used to advantage, the greater part of them are new. In short she may be sent to sea at a small Expence, and in three or four days notice——For terms apply to

*Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.*
No. 47, Penn-street.
feb. 6. §

*For FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of EUROPE,*

The Swedish SNOW
*M A R I A,*
*HANS OLOF KOCK, commander.*

A remarkably good vessel, about 220 tons burthen. A freight to Cadiz, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf.
dec 17 §

## SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

*And Commission Store,*
No. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*
november 10 2aw

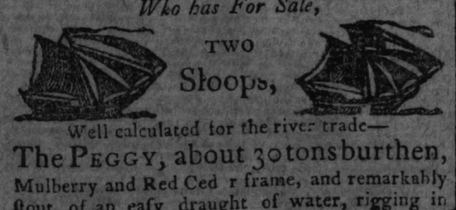
## For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.
*Who has For Sale,*



TWO
Sloops,
Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.
august 3 §

*Madras Handkerchiefs.*

An elegant assortment, just received, And for Sale, by

*ISAAC LOYD,*
Next to No. 44, South Wharves.
feb 7 dtw

*To be Let,*

A House and three Acres of Land,

Pleasantly situated at the Falls of Schuylkill—enquire at the office of the United States Gazette.
feb. 7 §

A quantity of Russia Hemp
Cordage and bar iron
25 hogsheads Tallow
Platillas, Royal Brittanias
Checks &c. in cases

Now landing from the ship Four Friends, Capt. Hubber, from Hamburg, at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, and for Sale by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND,
*Who have on hand,*
Crates of Earthen Ware
Cannon and Carronades of various sizes
Dry white Lead
Guns and Pistols assorted in cases
Gun Flints in kegs
Ships' Muskets
Claret of a superior quality in cases of 1 to 3 dozen each.
feb. 13. d10t

*Just received per ship Juno, Capt. Wolters, from Hamburgh,*
Creas à la Morlaix,
Dowlas, whole pieces
Do. half do.
Brown Platillas.
*Also on hand,*
Russia Horse Hair, curled and uncurled,
Do Deck nail rods,
Brandy 4th proof, and
Rice, For sale by

ISAAC HAZLEHURST & SON.
feb. 15. d2w

## CHINA GOODS,

Just received per the ship New-Jersey from Canton
AND FOR SALE
*BY ARCHIBALD M'CALL,*
At his Store No. 187, south Second street,
—VIZ—
An assortment of Teas of the first quality,
White and yellow nankeens
Cassia, silk umbrellas
an assortment of china ware,
and a variety of SILKS, consisting of
Black and colored Lutestring
do. do. sattins
do. do. senshaws
do. do. silk handkerchiefs
do. do. sewing silks
Black Taffeties
*ALSO,*
12 pipes of excellent Madeira Wine,
fit for immediate use,
jan. 24 §

*The Subscribers,*

Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool
A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF
Well Assorted Buttons,
About 50l. sterling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms.
*Medford & Willis.*
No. 78, North Front near Arch-street.

*WANTED,*
ABOUT fifty Casks of
Flag Annatto or Rocoa,
Apply as above.
dec 22 §

## Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store. No. 136, Market-street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

*Richard Bayley & Co.*

*WILLIAM BONNAR,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.
jan 29. §

*NOTICE.*

THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account.

*Hans Olof Kock, master.*
dec 29 §

*FOR SALE,*

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever
Several valuable building Lots,
*In Philadelphia,*
Enquire of William M. Biddle. ne. 147, Chesnut-street. 1
nov. 22 §

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

*Isaac Wharton.*
jan. 11 §

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.
JOHN NIXON & CO.
December 1. §

☞ All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOHN MORTON,
JOSEPH ANTHONY, } Executors.
December 26. dtf

NOTICE.

Joseph Thomas's Creditors are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER,
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, } Assignees of
JOHN HALL. } J. Thomas.
dec. 31. dtf

*Dancing.*

MR. FRANCIS

HAVING taken Mr. Warrel, jun. as a partner, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that they propose opening their school immediately on their arrival from Baltimore, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

Private tuition in families as usual.

Terms and time of beginning will be made known in a future advertisement.
Feb. 7 dtf

IMPORTED
*In the last arrivals from Bremen, Hamburg and Amsterdam,*
AND FOR SALE,
AT REASONABLE PRICES AND ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, BY
*PRATT & KINTZING,*
No. 95, North Water street.

215 bales & boxes Ticklenburghs, hempen linens and oznabrigs from 15 to 3/ per ell
70 do. bleached and brown hessians
40 do. brown rolls suitable for coffee bags
20 do. strong do. do. for cotton do.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | chests platillas | 2 | do. sealing-wax |
| 3 | do. dowlas | 3 | packages oil-cloth |
| 30 | do. creas a la Morlaix | 4 | do. sail-twine |
| 12 | do. estopailles | 1 | do. watches |
| 15 | do. Bielefield linen | 14 | pipes Port wine |
| 90 | do. patterbornes | 92 | cases claret |
| 45 | do Brittanias | 130 | do [illegible] corked claret |
| 1 | do. Holland canvass | 1600 | bushels fine salt |
| 1 | do. Russia do. | 40 | casks of roll brimstone |
| 3 | do. Russia sheetings | 200 | casks of naval stores. |
| 1 | do. ravens duck | 50 | logs prime mahogany |
| 2 | do. Russia drillens | 4 | hhds. coffee mills |
| 1 | do brown holland | 6 | bundles German steel |
| 2 | do. Silesia rouans | 10 | chests of slates and pencils |
| 1 | ds. Wahrendrop linen | A | package of skates |
| 1 | do. Caraudoles | A | do. woolen caps, &c. |
| 1 | do. Flemish linens | 4 | chests of Nurenberg toys |
| 1 | do. cambricks and lawns | 40 | kegs of yellow ochre |
| 1 | do diaper | 3 | hhds. Glue |
| 12 | do. stripes | 8 | barrels of Lentilles |
| 18 | do. checks | 5 | chests of prime red crust Holland cheese |
| 2 | do. siamois | 30 | kegs of pearl barley |
| 1 | do. Arabia stripe | 60 | boxes of capers |
| 1 | do. bunting for colors | 400 | sides of upper and soal leather |
| 1 | packa. Madras handkerchiefs | 300 | boxes window glass |
| 1 | do. Turkey yarn | 800 | Demijohns |
| 6 | bales empty bags | 50 | boxes glass tumblers assorted |
| 1 | chest hair ribband | 2 | hhds. pumice stone |
| 3 | boxes tapes, assorted | 1 | box of mill saws |
| 2 | do. bobbin, assorted | 1 | cask of cutlery |
| 1 | box threads & tapes | A | quantity of stone jugs and pickling pots |
| 1 | do. fine blue listados | A | few ships anchors, &c. |
| 5 | chests men's slippers | | |
| 3 | do. bed ticks | | |
| 2 | casts hog's bristles | | |
| 6 | chests writing paper | | |
| 4 | do. quills | | |

november 12 tu&f tf

*FOR PRIVATE SALE,*
Four Tracts of Land,
*In GERMANTOWN Township.*

No. 1. Within three quarters of a mile of the Germantown Market-House, and on the road leading from said Market-House to the Old York road, containing 8 or 10 acres.

No. 2. Containing 10 or 12 acres, the one half of this tract is in clover, within one quarter of a mile of said Market-House,

No. 3. Containing 7 or 8 acres, within a quarter of a mile of the Market-House, on this lot is a part of a cellar dug, and a quantity of stone, and more may be had by finishing the cellar to complete a building.

No, 4 Containing 2 acres with a stone dwelling, there is stone sufficient on either of the lots for building, and are well situated for country seats and but a small part of the purchase money will be required, the remaining part may remain for a number of years, provided the lots are improved by building. For further particulars enquire of

DANIEL PUSTORIOUS,
In Germantown.

A part of a large House and Store adjoining, to Let. Enquire as above.
February 7. 7t

CHARLES CAMPBELL,
*WATCH-MAKER.*

HAS removed to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *John Wood*, No. 55, corner of Front and Chesnut-streets; where he will thankfully receive and execute orders with neatness and dispatch

HE HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
A Neat and Large Assortment of
Clocks & Watches.

WANTED,
*A JOURNEYMAN;*
*ALSO*, one or two Apprentices of respectable parents.

*FOR SALE,*
A large quantity of Watch Glasses
*Wholesale and Retail.*
nov 24 3awtf

*Removal.*

THOMAS CLAYTON, *Hatter,*

HAS removed to No. 126, south Front street, where he intends carrying on his business as formerly, and has on hand a complete assortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'

*HATS.*

*Canada Beaver & Musk-rat Skins,*

With a complete assortment of FURS, always for sale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete assortment of

*Fashionable English Hats,*

Which he now offers for sale at very reduced prices.
jan. 29 1aw6m

THE Book for Subscriptions to the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuilkill, at, or near the City of Philadelphia, continues open at the house of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 13, Church Alley.
January 8, 1799. eod6w

*White Oak Logs—or*
White Oak Pipe—WANTED.

PROPOSALS,
*WILL BE RECEIVED,*
On or before the 10th day of March,
*For the Delivery,*
To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, or their agent, at any part within the said City of the WHOLE OR PART of
104,000 feet, running measure, of
WHITE OAK LOGS,
*In lengths of ten or twelve feet,*
Or of the same quantity, of
*L O G S,*
Bored into pipe, counterbored and tapped,
*as under:*
24,000 feet to measure 13 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 4 1-2 inch pipe.
16,000 feet to measure 12 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 4 inch pipe.
64,000 feet to measure 11 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 3 inch pipe.
104,000

The Logs must be strait and free from shakes and knots: no faulty logs will on any account be received. Those who deliver proposals for bored logs, are requested to mention the price at which they will deliver the logs unbored, in case it should be found proper to bore them in Philadelphia.

Proposals in writing will be received by

*B. Henry Latrobe*, engineer.
South Twelfth-street,
the first House from Market-street.
feb 8 §

Bricks Wanted.

*PROPOSALS*
WILL BE RECEIVED,
On or before the 21st day of the present month,
FOR DELIVERING,
To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia or their agent—on any part of Chesnut-street, George-street, Broad-street, or Center-Square, between the Schuylkill and Center-Square, as shall be directed, the WHOLE, or
PART of
*One Million of sound, hard burned*
BRICKS.

No Sammel or place Bricks will be received—One half of this quantity will be required to be delivered before the 21st of March next—the other before the 15th of May. It is desired that the proposals may mention the Yard from which the bricks are intended to be delivered, and that they be sent in writing to

*B. Henry Latrobe*, engineer.
South Twelfth-street
the first house from Market-street.
feb 8 §

*Just Received,*

By the ships Juno, Walters, and Four Friends, Hubber, from Hamburg,
*AND FOR SALE,*
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 460 | pieces | 6-4 quadruples silesias |
| 35 | do. | 8 4 do. |
| 139 | do. | creas a la Morlaix |
| 34 | do. | 9 8 coutils |
| 3 | do. | 4-4 do. |
| 44 | do. | 6-4 guingas |
| 250 | do. | Russia sail-duck |
| 10 | pipes | Ricarlo wine |
| 25 | hogsheads | French brandy |
| 80 | do. | claret |
| 100 | cases, at 4 doz. bottles each | claret of superior quality. |
| 228 | do. at 1 do. | do. do. |

*Also on Hand,*

11 bales ticklenburgs. at 23 to 28 cents pr. ell
12 do. Weser linnen, at 16 to 20 cents pr. yard
1 box paterbornes
5 boxes hollow glass ware
5 casks Russia bristles (first quality)

*Erick & Lewis Bollmann,*
no. 100, Spruce street
feb. 13 §

*For Sale,*
Deliverable at Norfolk,
A CARGO OF
Honduras Mahogany, & Logwood.
For terms apply to
PHILIPS, CRAMOND, & CO.
February 9.

*For Sale,*
TEN or twelve Tons, Clover & Timothy
*H A Y,*
Of the first quality.—Apply at No. 43, Almond-street.
jan. 8. 1awtf

Copper Warehouse,
*Late ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.*
No. 201, MARKET-STREET,

ROBERT KID,

HAVING purchased the Stock of the above firm, Solicits the patronage of the public and their friends; where they may depend on being served on the very best terms with the following goods:
—viz.—
A general assortment of Copper Bottoms and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purposes,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Block Tin and Crowley Steel,
Tin in Boxes, and Brass Kettles in Nests,
With a large and general assortment of Ironmongery.
feb. 16. d1w w&sif

JOHN DOBBIN,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee-house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.

N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.
november 5

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, late of the city of Charleston, and formerly of this city, mariner, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands, against said Estate, will please exhibit them to ROBERT HEYSHAM, Admr.
Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1799 eod3w

ABNER BRIGGS,
*Of the City of Philadelphia,*
*STOREKEEPER,*

HAVING assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all his creditors—

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*

TO all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to either of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged without further delay.

GEORGE PENNOCK,
WILLIAM FRENCH.
January 2 wed.&sr.6w

English wrought Nails.

*Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from* LIVERPOOL.
400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,
*Robert Denison, junr.*
127 Market-street.

Hemp & Iron.

*The* CARGO *of the* BRIG FANNY, J. Brusenberg, master, *from St. Petersburg,*
—CONSISTING OF—
89 Bales Hemp,
1634 Bars Iron
11 Bales Ravens Duck
3 Ditto Russia Sheeting
FOR SALE BY
*Pratt & Kintzing,*
No. 95, North Water-street.

*WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE.*
200 Bales Ticklenburghs and Oznabrigs,
100 Ditto Hessians and Rolls,
Creas, Brittannias, Patterbornes, Bielefield Linen, Cheeks and Stripes, Brown Holland, Bunting, Sail Twine, Turkey Yarn, Hair Ribbon, Tapes, Bed Ticks, Hog's Bristles, Port Wine, Claret, Salt, Roll Brimstone, German Steel, Slates, Yellow Ochre, Window Glass, Pearl Barley, &c. &c.
feb 7 2aw3w

*Wharf and Stores, For Sale.*

THAT valuable Estate about 71 feet 3 inches on Water street, bounded on the north by Sassafras street, and extending into the river Delaware, on which are erected very extensive stores and wharf in good repair—plenty of water for the largest ships to lay at the wharf.—in every respect a capital situation for any business requiring extensive ware-houses and the convenience of the wharf, or for any person wishing to invest money in real estate, that will produce a handsome income.

Also, sundry valuable Ground Rents, well secured in the city, and of such amounts as to be an object to any person desirous of investing money in that way.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

JOHN WARDER,
no. 208, north Front street.
2nd Month, 7th, 1799. 3aw3w

*NOTICE.*

Is given to all those indebted to the firms of
*Jackson & Evens,*
*John B. Evens, & Co.*
*Evens & Bullock,*
*Whitton, Evens & Co. and*
*John B. Evens.*

THAT the Subscriber is fully authorized to adjust and settle the affairs of those concerns; and that SUITS will be indiscriminately commenced on all accounts that remain unpaid on the 20th day of March next.

*John B. Evens,*
No. 119, South Third-street.
feb 2 cod6w

*FOR SALE,*

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 63 Acres situate in Newton Township, Delaware county, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and one half from Friends Meeting House: there are on the premises a Dwelling-House, Barn and Stables and several springs of water; also an apple orchard and several hundred peach trees, a meadow well watered and ten or twelve acres of good woodland For terms apply at No. 8, White Horse Alley; or to the subscriber on the premises.

ABNER MOORE.
2d mo. 6, 1aw3w

*PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS the honorable JOHN D COXE, esq, President of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the first Circuit, consisting of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware, Wm. Robinson, the younger, Jonathan Bayard Smith, and Reynold Keen, esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the said county of Philadelphia, have issued their Precept bearing date the 18th day of January, 1799, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-house in the said City of Philadelphia, on the 18th day of February next

Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, and to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the same City and Counties of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. And also all those who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall be in the Goal of the City and County of Philadelphia, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JONATHAN PENROSE, *sheriff.*
*God save the Common-Wealth.*
jan. 24. 22w

PRINTING WORK,
*Of Every Kind,*
EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
*At the* OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

FROM THE

## Anchor Club.

GREAT political agitations not uncommonly have the effect to throw the minds of men into a ſtate of torpor, which is ſucceeded by decrepit infirmity, and too often terminates in ſome fatal cataſtrophe. This mental leproſy hath ſorely viſited us; its effects threaten to ſtop the circulation of the vital fluid—Half the life of our political ſyſtem, is already ſwallowed up in it, and the other half hangs flitting in mid-air, like the ſpirit of a dying ſaint. No incenſe can appeaſe it—no prayers to ſtay it can avail. We pray where all is *past praying for*, and our incenſe choaks to ſuffocation. I ſee the ſpirit mounting to Heaven, in a ſtream of blood.—It died of inanition.

—

OUR veſſel of ſtate is under a lee-ſhore; and the only anchor that can hold her is foul—A dangerous mutiny on board encourages the obſcene harpies who are watching for the wreck; and raviſhed at the ſcene, their rites of death* even now ſcream along the blaſt. To caſt our Palinurus over the ſtern, and to wreck the embarked ventures of the nation, are hopes near in proſpect. The meaſures taken to extricate her, are partial and temporizing: the officers ſeem even aſtoniſhed at their own ſteps, as if doubtful whether they have done too much or too little—whether to drive aſhore, claw off, or attempt to moor—They are ſignals of diſtreſs hung out to an enemy, that is mercileſs, and who has a fate in reſerve for us, that we cannot exaggerate; telling him in terms too plain to be miſunderſtood, that we have ſuffered ſo much already, that we fear to truſt ourſelves any longer.

—

* Decree of the Convention for executing all our fellow-citizens who fall into their hands, and which ſeems to have ſtaggered even Nicholas.


FOR SALE,

*Eighteen Acres and twenty-ſix Perches of*

LAND,

In a fine healthy ſituation, with a ſmall ſtone houſe upon it, ſome meadow and woodland, a run of water, and a good ſpring; ſituated in the Manor of Moreland, Montgomery County, on the Southampton and Wright's Town road, 14 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the lands of W. Deans, Eſq. W. Roberts, and J. Laumoy. Apply to J. LAUMOY.

* * Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt of April.

February 19th, 1799 3tawtf

*Caution.*

ALL perſons are deſired to take notice, that the real eſtate of Thomas Britton and William Maſſey, which has been advertiſed for ſale at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, by Jonathan Penroſe, eſq. ſheriff of Philadelphia county, on Wedneſday evening, the 20th February inſtant, is ſubject to ſundry judgments of a date prior to that under which ſaid ſale is intended to be had, that thoſe judgments amount to between 13 and 14 thouſand dollars, and have been aſſigned to Andrew Summers, jr. for a valuable conſideration, who will inſiſt upon the priority of their lien, and payment thereof by the purchaſer or purchaſers, whoever they may be.

The ſaid premiſes are alſo ſubject to ſundry mortgages of which it would be adviſeable for all thoſe who have it in contemplation to purchaſe any part of ſaid eſtate, more particularly to inform themſelves.

ANDREW SUMMERS, junr.

Feb. 19. d2t

*WATER LOAN.*

THE Commiſſioners for receiving ſubſcriptions to a Loan for ſupplying the City of Philadelphia with wholeſome water, give

NOTICE,

That they will call on the citizens for their ſubſcriptions in the following diſtricts

*William Jones* will receive from Vine to South ſide of Pine-ſtreet.

*Levi Hollingsworth* will receive from the North ſide of Pine to the South ſide of Spruce-ſtreets.

*Jeſſe Waln* will receive from north ſide of Spruce to the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreets.

*Edward Tilghman* will receive from north ſide of Walnut to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreets.

*John Inſkeep, and Jonathan Robinſon,* will receive from north ſide of Cheſnut to the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreets.

*Stephen Girard, and Jacob Shoemaker* will receive from north ſide of Market to the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreets.

*Thomas Haſkins* will receive from north ſide of Arch to the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreets,

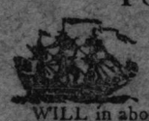
*Leonard Jacobi* will receive from north ſide of Race to the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreets.

*Joſeph Cruckſhank, and Jared Ingerſol* will attend at the office of Jared Ingerſol, oppoſite the State Houſe, with the book hitherto kept at the City Hall. *By order of the board,*

JACOB SHOEMAKER, *ſec'ry.*

2d no 18th $

For Charleſton,



*THE SHIP*

JOHN BULKLEY,

WILL in about ten days, for freight or paſſage apply to JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

feb 18 d10t

*THE CREDITORS,*

OF the late General WALTER STEWART, are requeſted to meet at the City Tavern, on Wedneſday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Buſineſs of importance requires their immediate attention.

feb 18 d3t


# *CONGRESS,*

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Suſpenſion of Intercourſe with France.*

Tueſday, January 22.

Being in committee of the whole on the bill further to ſuſpend the commercial intercourſe between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof, and for other purpoſes, Mr. Rutledge in the chair; and the fourth ſection of the bill being under conſideration, in the following words, viz.

"That if at any time after the paſſing of this act, the government of France, or any perſons claiming and exerciſing command and authority, in any iſland, port or place, belonging to the French republic, ſhall clearly diſavow, and ſhall be found to refrain from the aggreſſions, depredations and hoſtilities which have been, and are by them encouraged and maintained againſt the veſſels and other property of the citizens of the United States, and againſt their national rights and ſovereignty, in violation of the laws of nations, it ſhall thereupon be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, being aſcertained of the premiſes, if he ſhall deem it expedient and conſiſtent with the intereſt of the United States, to remit and diſcontinue the reſtraints and prohibitions aforeſaid, either with reſpect to the French republic, or to any ſuch iſland, port or place belonging to ſaid republic, with which a commercial intercourſe may be ſafely renewed; and alſo to revive the ſaid reſtraints and prohibitions, after the ſame ſhall have been diſcontinued, whenever in his opinion the intereſt of the United States ſhall require, and hereby is authorized to make proclamation thereof accordingly."

Mr. Nicholas ſaid, there are ſome words in this ſection which he did not underſtand, and if he could not get an explanation of them in any other way, he would move to ſtrike them out. They are not in the former law; and they are very extenſive. They go to this, that a man in authority in one of theſe iſlands, be his authority as limited as it may, may make an agreement on the ſubject of intercourſe different from what he is authorized to do by the Republic of France, and in that caſe the iſland is to be open for our commerce. He wiſhed for ſome information on this ſubject.

Mr. S. Smith underſtood, that the reaſon why theſe words had been introduced into the bill was, in order to meet the caſe of Hiſpaniola. It was well known that a new agent had ſucceeded Hedouville there; that he has publiſhed a proclamation ſtating, that notwithſtanding the decree of the French republic, which directs the ſeizure of all American veſſels and their cargoes, whenever there ſhall be found on board an article of Britiſh manufacture, he was authoriſed to ſuſpend that decree ſo far as relates to veſſels coming to that iſland. And, Mr. S. ſaid, if any agent in the Weſt-Indies could give aſſurance that no capture ſhould take place from the iſland of which he is Governor, then the Preſident ſhall be authorized to open our commerce with that iſland. It was on this ground that he had given his conſent to this clauſe of the bill.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid, if the clauſe were intended to meet the caſe to which the gentleman had alluded, the agent had his powers from the French government, and whatever he did muſt be conſidered as done by that government, until his power ſhould be revoked; but, as the clauſe ſtood, it would authorize the Preſident to treat with uſurpers; not merely with perſons in power, but with any perſon having momentary poſſeſſion of a place, and he could not agree to ſuch a principle. Why, aſked Mr. N. was this law originally paſſed? Was it not in order to bring France to terms by diſtreſſing her iſlands? Suppoſe France ſhould ſay to one of her agents in the Weſt Indies "you ſhall be authorized to make a ſtipulation with the United States to take off the ſuſpenſion of intercourſe with reſpect to your iſland." Would not this be to acknowledge that our regulation pinched her? And would not the opening of intercourſe with ſuch a place, by relieving the diſtreſſes of France, defeat the original intention of the law? [Mr. Harper aſked if there was any queſtion before the committee?] Mr. N. ſaid he would make one, by moving to ſtrike out this ſection. A clauſe of this kind, Mr. N. ſaid, held out an invitation to agents to abandon their country, and to ſet up governments of their own. If it were to operate only in a partial manner for the relief of ſuch of the French iſlands as are ſo far diſtreſſed as that the government ſhould be willing to reſtrain her depredations ſo far as related to thoſe particular places, where will be the efficiency of the law afterwards? It will only prove a burden upon our own citizens, without injuring France. If we are to have a free trade with the Weſt Indies, why deprive tobacco planters of going immediately to the country where the article is conſumed, inſtead of going through Spain, and by other circuitous routes? But the other aſpect of the bill, Mr. N. ſaid, was the moſt extraordinary and exceptionable he ever ſaw. It authorized the Preſident to treat with perſons "claiming authority." This proviſion may produce conſequences the moſt fatal. Suppoſe any of theſe iſlands make a ſeparate negotiation with this country. What will be the effect of our having thus enticed them to diſobey their government? Will this government not be chargeable with having aſſiſted in detaching ſuch a colony from its government? And if ſo, could any thing afford a more laſting cauſe for war than an act of this kind? If there be any diſpoſition in the French government to treat (which however the Secretary of State denies) a conduct of this kind would effectually root it out, and there could be no treaty, no peace between the two countries, for years to come. If gentlemen, therefore, can give no better explanation of this clauſe than has already been given, he hoped it would be ſtruck out.

Mr. Otis did not believe that a more unjuſtifiable jealouſy ever entered the heated imagination of the gentleman from Virginia than that which occupies it at this moment. He ſeems to think that this ſection of the bill is intended only to encourage uſurpation and rebellion, whereas a ſlight attention ſhould convince him, that when any of the French iſlands or dependencies revolt and declare for independence, neither the law paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, nor this bill will apply to ſuch a caſe. In ſuch an event there is nothing in the exiſting laws to prevent our carrying on a free trade with ſuch revolted iſland. If attention be paid to the firſt ſection of the bill, it will be ſeen to apply only to ſuch places as are under the acknowledged government of France; and the moment a place is no longer under her government, both the exiſting law and this ſection become null with reſpect to that place; and a new relation would be created, which would be regulated under the law of nations. If a rebellion of this kind ſhould break out, it would become a queſtion to what extent we ought to carry on commerce with the rebellious place; and we ſhould then be governed by exiſting circumſtances. If we ſhould be at war with France, we ſhould doubtleſs, ſaid Mr. O. avail ourſelves of the trade to its full extent without reſpect to her wiſhes; but if an accommodation of differences ſhould be effected, and the mother country ſhould prohibit all trade with the revolters, it is not preſumable that this government would ſanction any commerce that would provoke a war or protect adventurers from the ſeizure and confiſcation of their property.

But it is not enough, obſerved Mr. O. to ſay, that this ſection does not relate to rebellious colonies; it is merely a proviſion to meet ſuch conditions as the agents of the Executive Directory are entitled to make, conſiſtently with their allegiance to their own country, ſuch at leaſt as they conſtantly undertake to propoſe. Without aſſuming to define the powers of theſe agents, it was very clear, that they have undertaken to diſpenſe with the decrees and laws of the Republic, whenever the exigencies of their governments have, in their opinion, made it neceſſary or convenient.

At St. Domingo and at Guadaloupe, the agents ſeem to exerciſe an unlimited controul over the trade and maritime concerns of thoſe iſlands. He preſumed they had a diſcretionary right given to them to relax or ſuſpend many of the decrees of the mother country, with reſpect to the territory they are appointed to govern. The uniform conduct of Santhonax and Pelverel, and of all the commiſſioners at St. Domingo, ſhew this to be the caſe; and at Guadaloupe, Victor Hughes has proved himſelf to be nothing leſs than a deſpot: If this bill paſſed, theſe commiſſioners may open the commerce with this country, even though an open war ſhould exiſt between this nation and France. Nay, Mr. O. ſaid he had a proclamation of Hedouville, the late agent at Cape Francois, in his hand, which ſhews that he had determined to adopt this line of conduct. (Mr. O. read the proclamation, which ſtates that neutral ſhips and cargoes, that proviſions and dry goods ſhall be admitted into St. Domingo in American bottoms, that they ſhall not be ſeized when deſtined to French ports, but paſs unmoleſted by French cruizers even if war ſhould break out between the mother country and the United States.) Now, ſaid Mr. O. the intereſt of this country, and of our mercantile citizens in particular, require us to place ourſelves in a ſituation to meet theſe advances. Can there be any difficulty in giving to the Preſident a power with reſpect to the trade with a part of the French dominions, which he at preſent poſſeſſes over the whole? Gentlemen have ſaid that an agent is arrived from an uſurper in St. Domingo. Mr. O. ſaid he did not know the fact. He did not know of any uſurper in St. Domingo. He believed general Touſſaint had ſucceeded Hedouville in the government of that iſland; that he had, in imitation of his ſuperiors, ſent him off in the ſame way as in the mother country are ſent of thoſe who may be obnoxious to the deſigns of the reigning and the ſtrongeſt party. But it does not follow, that theſe meaſures of general Touiſſaint will not be ratified by the French government. The ſame general had heretofore ſent off the commiſſioner Santhonax. He was not, however, for this cauſe, declared to have forfeited his allegiance, but pains were taken to appeaſe and reconcile him, and Santhonax came back. He was afterwards ſucceeded by Hedouville, who is, in his turn, ſent on a voyage to France. But, ſaid Mr. O. ſhall we now begin to examine into the legality of the powers of perſons in authority, either in France or in her Weſt-India poſſeſſions? Have we not uniformly adhered to the principle, that thoſe who exerciſe power de facto are the only perſons that we are bound to recognize? From the firſt dawn of the revolution, we have, ſaid he, never queſtioned the legitimacy of the power exerciſed in France; to us it ſeemed indifferent whether Jacobins or Girondiſts were at the helm of affairs; whether it was a reign of terror or of moderation. We have conſtantly ſung hoſannahs, and offered adorations to the great Republic, one and indiviſible, without conſidering by whoſe hands the power was exerciſed. It is now too late to change this ſyſtem. We have no way of knowing, ſaid Mr. O. whether the agents of the Directory act in conformity to the will of their maſters or not, until the government declares them out of their allegiance. It will then be ſoon enough for us to determine the poſture which good faith and policy require us to take.

But the gentleman from Virginia ſays, we ought not to treat with individuals under any circumſtances; but it appears probable that the French Republic may permit her agents to carry on this commerce, and to give us ſatisfactory aſſurances of ſafety and protection without a treaty; and ſuch an arrangement would be advantageous to that republic. We find, indeed, ſaid Mr. O. from the papers on the table, that one of the complaints from that government is founded on this ſuſpenſion of intercourſe, and therefore to reſtore the trade in part is to diminiſh the cauſe of complaint. With reſpect to the remark of the gentleman from Virginia, that it was the object of the original act by diſtreſſing France to bring her to terms, he differed in opinion from him. It was merely a defenſive meaſure. Our trade became ſo inſecure, that it was neceſſary to do—what? conquer France? No; but to prevent the ruin which threatened our citizens, by prohibiting all intercourſe with that country, and its dependencies; and whenever an end is put to thoſe aggreſſions and depredations, the ſuſpenſion may be removed.

This, ſaid Mr. O. is not a novel practice. At the commencement of the late war, the citizens of the Bahama iſlands were excepted from the general regulations and orders preſcribed to our privateers. It is very poſſible, ſaid he, to be at war with a nation, and yet at peace with a certain portion of its territory. We find, by the papers upon our table, that France ſays her privateers have tranſgreſſed their authority, and that they have now determined that no commiſſions ſhall be iſſued, except by their agents. Let us be prepared to meet them if they will act accordingly; and if their agents in the colonies reſtrain privateering and depredations within their reſpective juriſdictions, let us avail ourſelves of their good diſpoſitions without any nice enquiries.

Mr. O. had ſaid, that this law has no alluſion to any country in rebellion; but he could conceive it proper that St. Domingo may declare itſelf independent, and become ſo, in ſpite of the oppoſition of France, or the wiſhes of this country. Far be it from me, continued Mr. O. to contend that it is deſirable for the intereſt of the United States, that ſuch an event ſhould happen: ſuch a doctrine at this moment would be unſeaſonable and improper; but if it does take place, he might ſay without offence, it would be good policy to be upon the beſt terms with the perſons in authority there; if not, the inhabitants of that iſland may become pirates upon our trade, and do us more miſchief than we formerly ſuffered from the Barbary powers. To prevent which let us feed and clothe them, and deprive them of inducements to quit their iſland.

Mr. O. hoped, therefore, this ſection would be retained, and that we ſhould not, by refuſing to liſten to theſe people, throw them into the hands of another power. This iſland, ſaid he, may prove a very formidable enemy, or a very uſeful friend. If we recollect, ſaid he, what was done by a handful of Maroons of Jamaica, we ſhall form no contemptible idea of a population of 500,000 ſouls, of which 30 or 40,000 are diſciplined troops, and who have in their poſſeſſion one of the richeſt iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, and if driven to deſpair, would have it in their power to inflict deep wounds upon our commerce.

While, therefore, we carefully abſtain from inciting them to revolt, and are ſilent upon the reſult of their independence, in reference to this country, we ſhould not omit any fair occaſion to teach them the advantages to be derived from an amicable intercourſe with our country; and to cultivate thoſe good diſpoſitions which others will improve if we unwiſely repel them.

Mr. Harper did not know that he could give an explanation of this ſection which would be ſatisfactory to the gentleman from Virginia; but he would ſtate what was the intention of the bill, and what he thought would be its effects. He conceived that the ſection now under conſideration is in ſtrict conformity with the bill heretofore paſſed. The object of that bill was twofold; firſt, to ſave our commerce from that ſpeculative and hazardous enterpriſe, which the high profits made by ſucceſsful voyages enticed the merchant to go into; which was a ſpecies of gambling, by which ſome made large fortunes and others ſuſtained heavy loſſes. This trade was ſomething of the nature of Faro Banks, or Lotteries, which all good governments have thought proper to prohibit. The government of this country thought it wiſe to interfere, and ſay to the merchants, "You ſhall not run theſe great riſks; for though a few of you make great gain by the trade, the loſs upon the whole, is much greater than the gain." This was one object. The other was, to deter the French nation, and thoſe exerciſing authority under it, from committing depredations upon our commerce, and thus procure protection to our trade. By what means was this to be accompliſhed? By withholding from the French thoſe articles of prime neceſſity, which they were accuſtomed to receive through the medium of our commerce to produce an effect which they ſhould feel.

Let us examine, ſaid Mr. H. whether this ſection is in conformity to theſe two objects. There could be no doubt with reſpect to the firſt; becauſe if you can prevail upon thoſe who heretofore encouraged privateering to forbear to make further depredations, our commerce will unqueſtionably be rendered ſafe. The reaſon, therefore, for laying the reſtriction, is thus removed; and he ſaw no reaſon why it ſhould be continued.

But gentlemen ſay, that this clauſe will hold out an incitement to rebellion, as it propoſes to negociate with unauthoriſed agents, it ſays to the colonies, "riſe and ſhake off your allegiance." How? Is it throwing off allegiance to the French republic, to ſay they will not fit out privateers againſt us? Mr. H. aſked whether the colonies are obliged to fit out privateers? No ſuch thing; they may, in caſe of war, privateer; but it is a privilege, and not a duty. Is the advantage held out to the colonies by this bill, on condition that they revolt? We ſay expreſsly the contrary, viz. "Whilſt you continue under your alliance to the French republic, and ſhall nevertheleſs ceaſe to exerciſe againſt us the right of privateering againſt our ſhips, we will trade with you as uſual." This cannot ſurely be conſtrued into an exciting of rebellion. We know, ſaid Mr. H. that theſe colonies have privateered againſt us. Whether they have done what they were not authoriſed to do, is not for me to enquire. If they will not give up the privilege of privateering, they cannot have the benefit of our trade. If they have not the authority to do it, he ſuppoſed they would not do it; but if general Touſſaint prohibits privateering, we ſhall ſuppoſe he has the right to do it.

If the effect which the gentleman from Virginia mentions, could be produced upon the French government by continuing the reſtrictions, it would be well to continue them; but, ſaid he, we have ſeen how little France cares for the welfare of her colonies, and therefore cannot reckon upon ſuch an effect. To perſevere with a view of obtaining an uncertain good would be bad policy, when by making the propoſed change, we can obtain a certain good. Scarcely can any good man heſitate about the choice, when certain and precarious advantages are ſet before him.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, one of the objects of this bill, when it paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, was to prevent depredations upon our commerce; but a majority of the houſe who voted for it, did ſo with a view of compelling France, by the loſs of our trade to her iſlands, to come to reaſonable terms of ſettlement with the United States. It was then ſaid by ſome gentlemen, that it was not improbable that the trade to the Weſt-Indies was even more advantageous to the United States than to France, valuable as it was to her; and that therefore, it would not produce the effect predicted. This was his opinion, and he therefore voted againſt the bill. But, though he voted againſt this meaſure, and ſome others, which he thought at the time premature, yet a majority of Congreſs having, by adopting them, placed the nation in its preſent ſituation, whatever his opinion might then have been, and whatever it might now be, as to the probability of an end being put to our differences with France, he ſhould think it bad policy, under preſent circumſtances, to recede from the ground then taken, ſince ſuch a conduct could betray nothing but weakneſs, and tend to defeat the object which all doubtleſs have in view, whatever might be the different opinions of obtaining it, an honorable peace. Though this law, therefore, was limited to the preſent ſeſſion, he was ready to vote for a continuance of it; but the ſection now under conſideration, goes entirely upon a new ground, and entirely different to any either taken or avowed at the laſt ſeſſion.

The law now in exiſtence has a ſection ſomething ſimilar to this, though widely different in ſubſtance. It is to this effect; that if before the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, the government of France, *and all perſons under its authority*, ſhall diſavow and be found to refrain from depredations upon our commerce, then it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident to ſuſpend the operation of this law! Not to any part, but with the whole. By that law, we ſaid, "We are not yet at war with you, we will adopt ſuch meaſures as we think neceſſary for our preſent ſituation. We will ſuſpend commerce with you as a nation; but if you, as a nation, ſhall diſavow and refrain from depredations, we have given the Preſident power to renew our commercial intercourſe with you."

But what, ſaid Mr. G. is the language of this ſection? It is this. [He read the ſection as above.] It is, that if any part of the nation, or any commanding officer, or perſon claiming authority, in any one port, or iſland, ſhall take thoſe ſteps which we conſider neceſſary for that nation to take, it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident, to remit and diſcontinue the reſtraints, prohibitions, &c. Inſtead of taking a general national ground, it provides for the negociation of an individual, on his private account, who may either exerciſe, or claim to exerciſe authority in any iſland, &c.

We are not, ſaid Mr. G. at war, and an act of this kind, is an act, which, if it can be juſtified at all, can only be made uſe of in a ſtate of war. It is only in ſuch a ſtate that we are authoriſed to declare, that we will act a different part with certain parts of a country at war, from what we meant to act with the whole; that we will negociate, treat, make ſpecific regulations, with private individuals, provided they ſhall do—what? Diſavow what the French republic does not diſavow. The preſent act makes it neceſſary for the diſavowal to come from the government; but this ſection ſays, "that although the French government ſhall not diſavow or reſtrain her depredations, &c. yet if an individual ſhall do it, we will open a trade with this individual. This, ſaid Mr. G. would be to encourage inſurrections; it is eſtabliſhing a doctrine which is reprobated almoſt every day on this floor, that it is right to divide a people from their government.

Before he examined what would be the conſequence of ſuch a conduct, it might be proper, Mr. G. ſaid, to notice what had fallen from the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts and South Carolina.

The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts told the houſe that this ſection could not apply to any place in rebellion, becauſe no part of this bill does apply to any ſuch caſe; and therefore that it is wrong to ſuppoſe that this ſection holds out any encouragement to rebellion. In proof of his aſſertion, he refers to the firſt ſection of the bill to ſhew that it relates only to places under the acknowledged government of France. By adverting to the words, Mr. G. ſaid it would be found; the bill prohibits intercourſe "to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or to any place in the Weſt-Indies, or elſewhere, under the acknowledged government of France." This deſcription relates, ſaid Mr. G. to two different ſtates of things; 1ſt. commerce with any port or place with the territory of France, or its dependencies, (and here is included St. Domingo, for ſo long as France has not renounced her colonies, they are her dependencies) or to any place in the Weſt Indies, under the acknowledged government of France. Theſe words relate to places which they may take in the courſe of the war, which, though under the acknowledged government of France, do not make part of her dependencies. Therefore,

the argument of the gentleman is altogether groundless.

The gentleman told the house, that this clause was meant to apply to certain acts of the acknowledged agents of France who may open a trade with us, notwithstanding the decrees of the Directory, and he introduced the proclamation of Hedouville to shew that this was the intention of the bill. Whatever the proclamation of Hedouville may have been, this bill was certainly not meant to meet any such case; if it had, it would have been differently expressed. This section says, that when any persons claiming and exercising command, &c. shall clearly disavow—what? the aggressions, depredations and hostilities of the government under whose authority they act. What does this amount to? certainly to an official disavowal of all the acts of the government of the mother country, which have violated our national rights and sovereignty. Both the gentleman from South Carolina and the gentleman from Massachusetts proceeded to say, that the effects produced by this clause would be beneficial to the United States. Suppose this should, in some degree be the case, if other effects of a serious and mischievous nature may proceed from it, the measures ought not to be adopted.

The effect expected to be produced is to operate not upon France, but upon certain agents, or commanding officers in the West India Islands, by inducing them to forbear from privateering. Suppose this effect is produced, will it not also be considered as a lure thrown out to encourage those agents to negotiate in their private capacity? certainly one effect will not prevent the other, and the whole of the subject ought therefore to be considered together.

It is said, that any kind of negociation which might be entered into with any agent of the executive Directory, whatever may be the situation of that agent, ought to be considered as lawful, because we ought not to enquire into the right which a person has to exercise a power; that it is enough for our purpose, if he does exercise it. This doctrine, said Mr. G. will not apply to the commanding officer of any island; it will apply only to the government of a nation, and not to a part or section of a nation. No one could suppose it right to treat with a town or any foreign nation, which was in a state of insurrection, from whatever source the person proposing to treat might have received his power. The case is different with respect to a nation. Whoever exercises the government of a nation, is supposed to do it by consent of the nation. This rule will not apply to colonies; an agent in an island under the government of France, must be considered as an agent of the French government. So long as he remains an agent of France, it is no matter to us, whether he obtains his situation by transporting his predecessor in office, or by any other improper act; whilst he remains an agent of the French government he must be considered as such. But this section has nothing to do with a case of this kind; it contemplates a period when these agents shall have ceased to consider themselves as such; when they shall have thrown off their allegiance to their government, then this section says, we shall be ready to negociate with them.

Mr. G. conceived, therefore, that the question comes to this. It is proper to give power to the President under our present circumstances, to stipulate with certain agents, that in case they will disobey their government by declaring themselves independent, or by throwing themselves into other hands, we will renew our commercial intercourse with you. No man, said Mr. G. will deny, that a trade of this kind would be advantageous to the United States; he believed it to be one of the most lucrative branches of our commerce; but it was nevertheless thought proper, at the last session, to suspend it, in order, as then supposed, to effect a greater good. Therefore this commerce being advantageous to the United States, is not a sufficient reason why this measure should be taken, if it be wrong in itself, and may produce greater mischiefs, than the trade can do us good.

What, said Mr. G. are the inconveniencies which would arise from a measure of this kind? it must be allowed, in the first place, that it would give the lie to all our foreign declarations of abhorrence against the attempts of other countries to divide the people of a nation from their government; for we here, said he assume the ground, that it is proper to negociate and stipulate with a part of the people, with a certain district of a country, with any person who shall chuse to say that he claims the right of governing in any place. We abandon the general ground of treating with a foreign government, and determine to treat with any individual who may either have, or claim to have authority. Mr. G. believed a principle of this kind at all times improper; and it would be peculiarly improper for us to act upon it, with respect to a nation, against whom we have so many grounds of complaint of this kind. He had already stated, that it could only be justified in a state of war, if then, to hold out encouragement to insurrection and rebellion to the colonies of another country.

But, provided the act be justifiable, would it be our interest to do it; and what would be the probable effect of such a measure? To be able to speak upon this point with perspicuity, it would be necessary to investigate the real object of this section a little more closely. Mr G. wished gentlemen had been so good as to have given the house all the information they possess on this subject; he wished Congress had received whatever official information there may be on this subject in the archives of the Secretary of State, or all the information which may exist with some gentlemen on this floor. Deprived of this information, said Mr. G. we can only speak of what we have heard, but which, he believed, susceptible, in some degree, of proof.

Mr. G. believed he might go so far as to say, that this section was not inserted to meet the case spoken of by the gentleman from Maryland; but for the admission of one which had been a subject of discussion in the newspapers for some time past. He meant what was generally understood by the mission of Toussaint, a black general, of St. Domingo. It had been asserted, from the moment of the arrival of a supposed agent, that he came here with the late consul of the United States at that port; that he brought dispatches from Toussaint to our government. Farther than this we have seen in some of the newspapers printed at the eastward, that this mission is likely to have some effect; we have seen it there stated, "that the President is neither rash nor diffident, and that good effects may be expected to flow from this mission" So far on the authority of the public newspapers, and none of these assertions have been denied.

Should I be doing right, said Mr. G. to say, that I believe that this section of the bill is an effect of that negociation? It is true I only deduce this from probability, but the probability is strong. Mr. G. said he knew that the independence of St. Domingo had been a favorite theme with gentlemen and they had made an appeal upon it to the avarice of the people of the United States, that in case of war, this independence would be of advantage to the United States, and that during a time of peace, the minds of the people ought to be prepared for this event. But gentlemen seem to think that the public mind is not yet ready for this change, or they do not chuse to avow the object of this mission. Which, he could not tell; but he would advise those gentlemen who have received information on this subject to communicate it. Mr. G. said he should be happy to know the subject of the dispatches of Gen. Toussaint. What is his offer to our government. Whether his ideas go to independence or not? Whether he is any way connected with the British government, or not? Whether the sudden and extraordinary evacuation of St. Domingo by general Maitland was to promote something of this kind, or to support the force of General Toussaint? He should wish to know what is the disposition of the Executive with respect to this business, so far as it shall have come to the knowledge of any of these gentlemen? He would also be glad to know the disposition of this agent, or the nature of his object, at least so much of it as may have escaped at any *petit soupe* or *dinner*, at which these gentlemen may have been parties? If any such information could be obtained, it might tend to throw some light upon the subject. If he should be mistaken in his views of it, it would be wholly owing to his being deprived of that information, which he believed either the Executive, or some of the members on this floor possess.

Mr. G. believed the object of this section is to give encouragement to the Black General in his present views. A single sentiment had dropped from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) in the course of the debate, which had given rise to part of what he had said on this subject, and which led him to believe that he had some information which he ought to communicate. He said, "if St. Domingo should finally be independent, it was proper to cultivate a good understanding with that island at present, and not refuse" what? "to hold out certain encouragement to them in such an event" When? Now; so that we are not only to cultivate a good understanding with St. Domingo, if it should become independent, but in the expectation of and before it takes place, it is proper to cultivate a good understanding with that island, by holding out the encouragement proposed by this bill. This was nothing less than to confess, that this section is inserted in the bill to encourage Toussaint to declare the island independent. Nay, his views, if he is a man of sense, must go further; he must not only secure a temporary trade, but he would also desire to know whether it be the wish of this country that St. Domingo should become independent; because he should suppose that if the government of the United States was opposed to such an event, a temporary trade would not be a sufficient inducement to him to throw off his present allegiance.

To me, however, said Mr. G. if it be the intention of the General to declare it, the independence of St. Domingo is a very problematical event. It would certainly be the interest of Great Britain to oppose an attempt of this kind since it could not be her interest to have a black government there. But supposing the event possible, he should consider it as extremely injurious to the interests of the United States. Suppose that island, with its present population under present circumstances, should become an independent state. What is this population? it is known to consist almost altogether, of slaves just emancipated, of men who received their first education under the lash of the whip, and who have been initiated to liberty only by that series of rapine, pillage and massacre that have laid waste and deluged that island in blood; of men who, if left to themselves, if altogether independent, are by no means likely to apply themselves to the peaceable cultivation of the country, but will try to continue to live as heretofore, by plunder and depredations. No man, said Mr. G. wishes more than I do to see an abolition of slavery, when it can be properly effected; but no man would be more unwilling than I to constitute a whole nation of freed slaves, who had arrived to the age of 30 years, and thus to throw so many wild tygers on society. If the population of St. Domingo can remain free in that island, he had no objection; but however free, he did not wish to have them independent. and he would rather see them under a government that would be likely to keep them where they are, and prevent them from committing depredations out of the island. But if they were left to govern themselves, they might become more troublesome to us, in our commerce to the West Indies, than the Algerines ever were in the Mediterranean, they might also become dangerous neighbours to the Southern States, and an asylum for renegadoes from those parts.

This being the case, Mr. G. said, he must deprecate every encouragement which may be held out to produce such an event. Did not gentlemen recollect what an alarm was sounded last year, with respect to the probability of an invasion of the Southern States from the West Indies, an alarm upon which some of the strongest measures of the last session were grounded. Mr. G. could not help hoping, there would be a general wish not to take any measure which may embody so dangerous a description of men in our neighbourhood, whose object may be plunder, and who might visit the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and spread their views amongst the negro people there, and excite dangerous insurrections amongst them. He did not wish, therefore, to see this black population independent; and that the interest will be wholly black is clear. —The general is black, and his agent here is married to a black woman in this city. Mr. G. did not mean by this to throw any reflection upon the general. He believed he had behaved well to Americans. His remarks were general, and were only intended to shew that it would be with a black population we must treat.

But Mr. G. believed a conduct of this kind would have the effect to remove to an immense distance any expectation of an accommodation of our disputes with France. We have, continued he, just had dispatches laid on our table from Mr. Gerry, one of our late commissioners to the French republic, by which we are told that he believes there exists in that government a sincere desire to treat with us. Since these dispatches were communicated, it is true, that the Secretary of State has sent us a report in which he endeavours to prove the deduction of Mr. Gerry unfounded. Be it so. At least, he believed without entering into an examination of the dispatches, or the Secretary of State's reasoning upon them, it must be allowed that appearances are more favorable at present than they were nine months ago. The disasters which had happened to the fleets of France, her want of success in other parts, the determined tone assumed by all the neutral powers, and other occurrences, have rendered it more the interest of France to treat with us than it was nine months ago. So that the prospect is rather better of an honorable accommodation of our differences. Whilst things are thus situated, and after we have made a declaration, by echoing the sentiment containing in the President's speech respecting the rights of embassy, that we are still ready to treat on honourable terms; it would in his opinion, be highly impolitic to change our ground, and take the most offensive, a ground that would shew our desire for war and not only for war but a war of extermination; for no measure could be taken which could affect a Nation in a more lively manner, than an attempt to detach from it its colonies, by giving an encouragement to insurrection. Even, said Mr. G. if we were obliged to go to war with France, it would be impolitic to take a step of this kind. Every war must be terminated by a treaty; and we shall be able to obtain better conditions if a project like this be not attempted; and, in case the attempt at independence by the island was not to exceed, we should cut up at the root a branch of the most advantageous part of our commerce for ever. In his opinion, we ought neither to recede from the ground taken, nor take new ground, but let our measures, whatever they are, be such as are calculated to affect the nation altogether, and not any particular part of it. He hoped therefore the section would be struck out.

The committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

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Monday, February 18.

The bill authorising the discharge of Robert Sturgeon from his confinement, and

The bill providing for the compensation of Marshals, Clerks, Attornies, Jurors and Witnesses, in the courts of the United States, for repealing such parts of the former law as are therein mentioned, and for other purposes, were read the third time and passed.

A bill from the Senate making an appropriation for defraying the expences which may arise in carrying into effect certain treaties with tribes or nations of Indians, was read and committed.

Mr. Allen believed, from what appeared on the discussion of the bill on Saturday, for augmenting the salaries of certain officers of the United States, that there is a majority of this house in favor of advancing the salaries of some of the principal officers of the government; he believed the chief difference in opinion was as to the rate of this advance. In order to bring the subject again before the house, he proposed a resolution, for augmenting the salaries of the following officers, dollars, viz. the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and the Assistant Post-master General.

Mr. D. Foster moved to refer this resolution to a committee of the whole, but this being objected to by Mr. M'Dowell, it was ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for amending the law providing for the sale of land north-west of the river Ohio; when after some discussion, and several amendments, a motion was made by Mr. Craik for the committee to rise, with a view of postponing the further consideration of it, till the next session. This motion was carried, and the bill was postponed accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks; and after introducing some amendments, the two principal of which were to allow the Post-master General 4250 dollars for clerk hire, and an additional clerk of 800 dollars salary to the war office, the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill from the Senate making compensation to James Mathers, for his services and expences as sergeant at arms of the Senate, during the recess, was read and committed, as was also

A bill from the Senate giving eventual authority to the President of the United States to augment the army. This bill gives the President authority, in case a war shall break out between the United States and any foreign power, or in case of imminent danger of such war, in his opinion to exist, to organize and raise 24 regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, and three regiments of cavalry. The President is also authorized to call out the volunteer corps, on all occasions in which he is at present authorized to call out the militia, provided that he does not call a greater proportion from any one state, than he is authorized to call out of the militia, by the law which directs the 80,000 militia to be held in readiness. If it be necessary to carry this law into effect, two millions of dollars are appropriated for the purpose.

On the question for reading this bill a second time, it was carried 45 to 37.

On motion of Mr. Otis, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Rutledge in the chair, on the bill encouraging the capture of French armed vessels, by armed ships or vessels, owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and for allowing salvage on certain cases. The bill, which proposes a bounty on guns, according to their sizes, having been read,

Mr. M'Dowell moved to strike out the first section; which, being put, it appeared there were for the motion 43, against it 42, and the chairman said, "It is carried," but immediately recollecting that by his negative vote, he might have tied the question, he declared himself in the negative. Having, however, previously declared the question carried, after some conversation on the point of order, the decision was declared binding.

A motion was then made for the committee to rise, which was negatived 48 to 25.

The bill was then gone through, and the committee having risen;

Mr. Nicholas called the Yeas and Nays upon it.

Mr. S. Smith asked for information as to the object of this bill, and was answered by Messrs. Champlin and Otis; when

Mr. J. Parker said, he should have voted for this bill; but he had just recived information which led him to believe there will be no occasion for it, which was, "That the President of the U. States had this day nominated a Minister to go to France."

Mr. Rutledge moved an adjournment, which was negatived 48 to 42.

After some observations from Messrs. Rutledge, Goodrich and Otis, in favour of the bill, and of Mr. S. Smith against it, the motion for an adjournment was renewed by Mr. Otis, and carried 49 to 47.

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TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

The Speaker being indisposed, this day, the House of Representatives adjourned without proceeding to business.


*For sale by,*
PETER BLIGHT,
*At his Store—South-street wharf,*
A quantity of Jamaica Rum,
do Brandy, 8th proof,
Red Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks
Madeira, in pipes fit for use,
Catalonia White Wine in pipes,
Hazlenuts in sacks
Castile Soap
Old Arrack—in casks and cases of 3 dozen each.
feb. 19 cod6w

IMPORTED,
*By late arrivals from HAMBURGH,*
9-8 wide Brown Russia Sheetings
German 6-4 wide Dowlasses
Brown Silesias
Bregtagnes
Ticklenburgs
} generally entitled to foreign export drawback.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE PENNOCK.
feb. 19. d6t

TO BE LET,
*And immediate possession given,*
THE Stores and Wharf lately occupied by Robert Thomas, between Chesnut and Walnut-street, for terms apply to
WILLIAM SHEAFF,
No. 168, High-street.
feb. 19 d6t


*Advertisement.*

THE Creditors of WILLIAM PURNELL, (C. N.) late of Worcester county, Maryland, deceased, are hereby notified to appear at the court house in Snow Hil, in the said county, on the 8th day of March next, with their respective claims against the said deceased, properly authenticated, at which time, or as soon thereafter as can be, a portionable division of the assets in the hands of the subscriber will be made between them, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled "An act to alter and amend the law in certain cases."

*Edward Henry, executor.*
feb. 19. dt8Mar


FOR SALE,
*By the Subscribers,*
15 pipes Old Madeira Wine,
1 pair of 9 pound Cannon
5 packages of Gum Guiaccum
2 bales of St. Domingo Cotton
100 boxes of Wax Candles, of 24lbs each.
*Willings & Francis.*
Penn-street, February 19. w&f tf

RICKETTS'S CIRCUS.

MRS. M'DONALD
*Begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public in general, that in consequence of the BALL (in honor of our beloved GENERAL WASHINGTON'S Birth Day) at the Circus, precludes a possibility of her having her Benefit at the time appointed, but assures them that on TUESDAY the 26th inst. there will be a great variety of NEW ENTERTAINMENTS, amongst which two COMIC SONGS by a Young Gentleman, a native of England, who has kindly offered his services, being his first attempt in public. She humbly solicits their patronage and protection, it being her first Benefit in this City.—Particulars will be expressed in the Bills.*
☞ *Tickets to be had at Mr. O'Ellet's Hotel, at No. 10, South Fifth Street, and at Mr. Bryson's, No. 1, Greenleaf-Court.*
*Feb. 19.*



# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*

TUESDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 19.


The following memorandum politely handed me by Capt. BAINBRIDGE, of the *Retaliation*, will shew the degree of credit which ought to be attached to the letter of Desfourneaux.

"On the 5th January I waited on Gen. Desforneaux: during the conversation I then had with him, he informed me, that affairs had been amicably settled between America and France. On enquiring the grounds of this information, he said Dr. Logan had arrived in America, and had terminated the dispute between the two countries. I observed to Desfourneaux that I did not believe Dr. Logan was authorised by our Government to act in any official capacity in France, He said no, he was not from the Government, but was a deputy from the People.—A sufficient evidence of his belief that our Government and People are divided.

"He mentions in his letter to the President, that he has sent home the Americans made prisoners previous to his arrival. I declare that great numbers of them continued to be made prisoners after his arrival, and that every vessel that was brought into the island of Guadaloupe previous to my departure, on the 18th January, was condemned, vessel and cargo, except one from New-Bedford, bound to Surinam, the trial of which was not decided.

"WM. BAINBRIDGE."

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1799.

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TO COLONEL THOMAS L. MOORE,
*LATE CAPTAIN OF THE*
*VOLUNTEER GRENADIERS.*

SIR,

THE Philadelphia Volunteer Company of Grenadiers, approach you with hearts at once animated with gratitude, and filled with regret. The active attention which you gave to the duties of your station, the cordial politeness with which you treated each individual, and the dignified deportment which you at all times maintained, are entitled to and receive our most grateful applause; but organized as we were under your auspices, and disciplined by your instructions, it cannot but be a source of severe mortification that we are debarred from the prospect of acting under your command. It is however, a consolatory reflection that in a higher sphere your services will be still more useful to our country, and more glorious to yourself, and that, in repelling the attacks of our inveterate foe, or in defeating the attempts of domestic traitors, you will continue to be guided by the same spirit, and that your efforts will be still directed to the same end.

Accept our most ardent wishes for the continuance of your health and happiness, and be assured, Sir, that this tribute of gratitude is dictated by the sincerest affection for your person, and the most respectful esteem for your character.

Signed, on behalf of the Corps,
JOSEPH HIGBEE, *Captain.*
JOSHUA M. WALLACE, Jun.
*2d Lieutenant.*

—

*Gentlemen of the Philadelphia Volunteer Company of Grenadiers,*

PERMIT me to offer you my thanks for this flattering mark of your approbation and esteem: It is received by me with every sentiment of gratitude and affection.

It was with pleasure I accepted from you the honor of commanding this respectable corps; and the politeness with which I have been treated by every one of you, and the promptness with which my commands were always obeyed, gave me the highest satisfaction.

If in my exertions to perfect you in military discipline, I have been so happy as to merit your applause, my labors have been well rewarded.

Go on, Gentlemen, in your glorious pursuit: and may you, as heretofore, be ever ready to protect our country, from the attacks of an insidious and inveterate foe, as well as to crush every effort of domestic faction.

I beg leave, gentlemen, to present you my sincere wishes for your happiness, individually, and for the honor and reputation of the corps.

THOMAS L. MOORE.

*Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1799.*


UNITED STATES, *Pennsylvania District,* } ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a special district Court of the United States, will be holden at the City Hall in the City of Philadelphia in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Friday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of an information filed by William Rawl, esq. Attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against the

*BRIGANTINE*
EXPRESS,

With her tackle, apparel, and appurtenances and the Cargo on board of her, consisting of
103 Hhds. } SUGAR.
1 Tierce, } SUGAR.
6 Bbls } SUGAR.
45 Hhds. } COFFEE.
108 Bbls. } COFFEE.
16 half bbls. } COFFEE.
17 tons Logwood.

The said Brigantine Express, being a vessel owned by persons resident within the United States, and employed in traffic with a person resident within the jurisdiction of the French Republic, contrary to the form of the act of the Congress of the United States in such case made and provided, and seized therefor, &c.

*By order of the Court,*
*DAVID CALDWELL,*
*Clerk of the District Court.*
*Philadelphia,*
*19th Feb. 1799.* } ew&f 18thmar.

TO BE SOLD,
*On Thursday the 1st March, next,*
At the Merchants' Coffee House,
*In the evening, at 7 o'clock,*
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,
—*viz.*—

A LOT in Arch-ſtreet between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Arch-ſtreet, 32 feet and depth 120 feet, on which there is two frame tenements which rent for 60l. per annum—free of all incumbrances.

One Lot in Trotters Lane in the Townſhip of Moyemenſing, between Front and Second-ſtreet, about half a mile from the city, containing one acre of land, on which is erected a one ſtory Brick tenement and a ſtable, the ſaid lot and appurtenances rents for 20l. per annum.

One Lot, containing 3¼ acres of Land adjoining Carſon's eſtate in the townſhip of Moyemenſing, on which is a two ſtory Brick tenement, two rooms on a floor, a good Brick kitchen, a good Orchard of the beſt grafted fruit Newtown Pippins, a very large ſtrawberry patch and the Land all in good order and well adapted for a garden, now in tenure of Rebecca Goſner, and rents for 60l per annum.

The above three lots poſſeſſion can be given in April next.

*A beautiful*
COUNTRY RETREAT,

Situated in Turner's Lane, known by the name of Gravel Run, on which is a handſome Brick Building two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the Houſe, and cellars under the whole, an excellent well of water, a good Tennants Houſe; alſo a good Barn, a garden, good orchard, &c the whole in compleat repair, and containing from 14 to 15 acres of land—ſubject to a leaſe to Richard Wells, eſq for 5 years to come from the laſt for which period the rent has been paid

A Ground Rent on a lot on the eaſt ſide of Third Street, a little below Shippen Street, on which is a handſome three ſtory brick houſe—the Ground Rent is £.32 per annum, out of which £.5. 5. is to be deducted leaving a ground rent for ſale of £.17. 15 per annum—alſo a ground rent on the weſt ſide of George ſtreet, adjoining the above lot on which there is no buildings—the ground rent is £.7. 10 per annum out of which £.5. 5. to be deducted, leaving a rent for ſale of £.2. 5. per annum—the houſe joining ſaid lot in George ſtreet is ſubject to pay the ground rent.

The terms and conditions ſhall be made known at the time of ſale and for further particulars enquire of

*Footman & Co. Auctioneers.*
feb. 12 dtMar.1

*Sales of valuable Property.*

WILL BE SOLD,
At the Merchants' Coffee houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on SATURDAY, the 16th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening,

ALL that valuable property, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut ſtreet and the Drawbridge No. 114, late the property of Daniel Tyſon, deceaſed; conſiſting of a large three-story Brick Houſe, two-story brick Kitchen, with cellars under the whole—Alſo a two story brick Store on Dock-ſtreet, No. 23; the lot is nineteen feet front on Front-ſtreet and extends 145 feet to Dock ſtreet, on which the above store is erected; the whole now in the tenure of Cladeus F. Roſett; the yard is paved with bricks; with a pump of good water by the kitchen door. Poſſeſſion to be given the 6th of June next. The above property is clear of all incumbrance. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, may ſee it by applying to Mr. C. F. Roſett. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale.

SHANNON & POWLK, Auct'rs.
February 12.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Committee appointed to diſtribute the Donations received for alleviating the Diſtreſſes of thoſe who are ſuffering in conſequence of the late Calamity, are requeſted to bring in their accounts previous to the 20th inſtant.

*By Order of the Committee,*
PETER BARKER, *Clerk.*
2d mo. 12, 1799.

FOR SALE,
*In the healthy and pleaſant village of*
BORDENTON.

A HANDSOME, well finiſhed, and convenient two ſtory Frame Houſe, and lately occupied by colonel John Vanemburgh,—the Houſe is 36 feet in front on the main ſtreet, and 30 feet deep—four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen 18 by 15 feet, two good rooms over the ſame and one with a fire place—a very excellent cellar under the whole houſe; the lot two fifths of an acre, encloſed with a high board fence; the garden in high cultivation, and contains a variety of beſt grafted fruit.—Good ſtable, carriage houſe, ſmoke-houſe and a pump of good water in the yard, the whole in complete repair. The healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of the village of Bordenton and the neighborhood are too well known to require any commendation.

For terms apply to *James H. Imlay, esq.* now in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber now on the premiſes.

*MARY VANEMBURGH,*
executrix.
Bordenton. feb 13 d6w

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Ponteus Delere Stelle, of Trenton, who have, or ſhall, by the firſt of March next, ſign the diſcharge of the ſaid Stelle, will pleaſe to preſent their accounts to either of the ſubſcribers, made up to the firſt of Auguſt 1797, as there will be a dividend made on the firſt of April next. The diſcharge will be in the poſſeſſion of W. Mott, No. 62 Dock-ſtreet, until the firſt of March next.

JAMES W. CLEMENT, } Acting
WILLIAM MOTT, } aſſignees.
jan. 10. 3aw1m

Land, Town Lots, &c.

LAND in the Townſhip of *Cambria* and lots in the Town of Beula, Somerſet county, Pennſylvania, for ſale at a moderate price and upon a reaſonable credit; any quantity may be obtained from 100 acres to 10,000—and good mechanics and laborers may have land or lots for their work.

The ſituation is healthy and the ſoil good;—the preſent ſettlers are ſober, induſtrious and well informed. A ſeminary of learning, public library and other uſeful inſtitutions have been among the firſt objects of their attention. Roads have been cut, and new ones are contemplated in different directions—The diſtance from Philadelphia is about 235 miles; from Pittſburgh 65 miles and from Fort Franklin 85 miles. The beſt rout is through Harriſburgh, Lewiſtown, Huntingdon, &c.

For further particulars, enquire of
*MORGAN RHEES,*
No. 177 South Second ſtreet,
Philadelphia, or of
*Meſſrs. JONES & MOORE,*
Surveyors, Beula.
feb 13 2aw6w

*Pennſylvania Population Company.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that an aſſeſſment of Eight dollars is levied on each ſhare, payable, one half immediately, and the remainder in 60 days from the 14th inſtant; which they are requeſted to pay to the Treaſurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 North Fourth-ſtreet, agreeably to the times above mentioned.

The proprietors will pleaſe to recollect the neceſſity of being punctual, otherwiſe the forfeiture of their ſhares will be incurred agreably to the conſtitution.

By order of the board,
*SOL. MARACHE, sec'ry.*
feb. 16 3awim

*THE COMMISSIONERS,*

APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subſcription for a Loan to introduce *WHOLESOME WATER* from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be diſtributed through the City, give

*NOTICE,*

THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th inſtant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is compleated, where the commiſſioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive ſubſcriptions.

By order of the Board,
*Jacob Shoemaker, sec'y.*
2d mo. 12.

N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each ſhare at the time of Subſcribing,
30 dollars at the expiration of two months } From the time of ſubſcribing
30 ditto, ditto, 4 months
30 ditto, ditto, 6 months

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late JAMES WILSON, Eſq. are deſired to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, to either of the ſubſcribers. The creditors whoſe debts are ſecured by mortgage, are particularly requeſted to preſent their accounts, as ſoon as convenient, in order to enable the ſubſcribers to make a ſtatement of the ſituation of the property.

A meeting of the creditors is requeſted on Monday the 11th of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern.

*Bird Wilson*
*William Nichols* } Adminiſtrators.
*John Adlum*
feb 4 eodt11mar

To be diſpoſed of at Privave Sale,
A valuable Plantation,

SITUATED in Brandywine Hundred, New Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, five miles on this ſide of Wilmington, and one from the Practical Farmer. It contains 144 acres, of which about twenty-five is timber. The whole is well-watered and commands a view of the river Delaware. On the premiſes are a good dwelling-houſe and other out-houſes. For conditions, apply to Delehay and Bonnick, at the ſign of the Practical Farmer, or of E. B. Hopkins, broker, No. 83 Cheſnut-ſtreet.
feb. 7. 3taw2w

A Farmer Wanted.

WANTED a married Man capable of managing a Farm (of 60 acres within 10 miles of the city) having ſome knowledge of gardening, and whoſe wife would undertake the charge of a Dairy, &c.—Such perſons, on producing ſufficient recommendations of their honeſty, induſtry and ſobriety, will meet with liberal encouragement; for particulars apply to the printer.
feb. 6. 2aw tf

Paſture Lot.

TO be rented for one or more years, a Paſture Lot in Fourth ſtreet, continued, about half a mile above the city—It is in a good ſtate of cultivation, well fenced, contains THREE ACRES, and has the benefit of a run of water paſſing through it—apply to the printer.
feb. 6 2aw tf

*To be Sold at Public Sale,*

On the 25th of this month, at the houſe of William Anderſon, in the borough of Cheſter, Delaware county,

A Lot of Ground ſituated on Cheſter Creek, 180 feet on ſaid creek, and 100 feet deep, there is on ſaid lot a good ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, two good ſtone ſtore houſes, two good wharves, and an excellent place for a lumber yard. It is at preſent occupied by Margaret Moulder.

Alſo, about 36 acres of good Land in the townſhip of Ridley, and county aforeſaid. There is on ſaid premiſes two ſmall tenaments, a good young apple and peach orchard, and an excellent good ſtone quarry on Crum Creek, at preſent occupied by Charles Ramſay

The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. JOHN WALL.
February 9. 3tawt25th F.

*Notice.*

THOSE who have demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE KEPPELE, deceaſed, in his private or individual capacity, are requeſted to preſent their accounts to the ſubſcriber for adjuſtment and liquidation; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requested to make payment to the Rev. JOSEPH TURNER, no. 362, ſouth Second ſtreet, or to

THOMAS RYERSON,
no. 177, Market ſtreet,
Attorney in fact for Mrs. Ann Keppele.

*N. B.—To be let, a good Houſe,* with convenient Stores, &c. in a moſt eligible ſituation for buſineſs in the Dry Good line, or otherwiſe. In this houſe there were no inhabitants during the prevalence of the late malignant fever and the whole has been well repaired very lately. For terms apply as above. Alſo to be diſpoſed of on very moderate terms, part of the library of the late Mr. Keppele, conſiſting of from three to four hundred volumes of valuable Books written by the moſt reſpectable authors on their reſpective ſubjects—Theſe are to be ſeen at the houſe of the ſaid Mr. Turner, and to whom application for them muſt be made.
feb. 14 2aw4w.

*At a Court of Common Pleas held at Union Town the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1798,*
(L. S.) *before the hon. Alexander Addison, esq, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court,*

ON the petition of Jeremiah Cook, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the jail of Fayette county, praying the benefit of the laws for the relief of inſolvent debtors, the Court appoint the firſt day of next Court to hear the petitioner and his creditors, and order that he give notice thereof for one week in Fenno's daily paper ending three weeks before the day of hearing, and alſo for three ſucceſſive weeks in the Fayette Gazette, the laſt of which to be two weeks previous to the hearing. By the Court,

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS, prothonatary.
feb. 16

*Country Seats for Sale.*

TWO Seats at convenient diſtances from Philadelphia, each comprifing perfect accommodation and conveniences of every kind for a genteel family—For particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.
No. 64, Dock-ſtreet,
1ſt mo. 31. 2aw6w

BALL.

Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE,
*First Dancers of the NEW THEATRE,*

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that their firſt BALL will be on Thurſday next, 14th Feb. at Oellers' Hotel—Ladies tickets may be obtained of Mrs. Byrne, or of their ſcholars.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrne having opened their ACADEMY at Four Dollars per Month, or Ten Dollars per Quarter, mean to teach every faſhionable Dance now in uſe in the politeſt circles of Europe—and relying on their attention to their pupils, hope for the generous patronage of a diſcerning public.

Pleaſe to enquire of Mr. & Mrs. Byrne, the corner of Dock and Second ſtreets, or during the hours of Tuition, at Oellers's Hotel, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, from ten till twelve in the morning for Young Ladies, and in the evenings of the ſame days from ſix till nine for Gentlemen—To commence on Saturday the 26th January.
February 11. dtf

REAL ESTATES.

*THE SUBSCRIBER,*
Offers for ſale the following deſcribed property,
—*viz.*—
*ON HIGH-STREET,*

A LOT of ground on the ſouth ſide thereof, between 7th and 8th ſtreets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth ſouthward 306 feet.

The improvements on this lot are a ſubſtantial Brick Dwelling Houſe, three ſtories high, with garrets and an extenſive range of back buildings alſo of three ſtories—the whole compriſing two genteel parlours—a ſpacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—waſh-houſe, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of paſſage into Market-ſtreet, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.

Another lot on the ſame ſituation and next adjoining, weſtward to the one above deſcribed, containing in front, on Market ſtreet, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two ſtory frame dwelling houſe and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a ſmall family.

The back ground of both theſe lots is rendered healthy and pleaſant by gravel walks and graſs plats and a number of fruit and foreſt trees growing thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a paſſage into Eighth-ſtreet through a 15 feet wide alley extending to the ſame from the back ends.

One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eaſtward of the ſubſcriber's Dwelling Houſe, containing in front 33 feet and extending ſouthward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a ſubſtantia Brick Dwelling Houſe, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the ſame height and materials. Alſo a Carriage Houſe and Stables built of wood.

*ON CHESNUT STREET.*

A Lot of Ground on the north ſide, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This Lot is alſo accommodated with a paſſage into Eighth Street, through the above deſcribed alley.

In the town of Dover,
*KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE.*

Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the weſt ſide of King ſtreet, containing in front on the ſame 505 feet, and extending in depth weſtward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, and another Brick Building adjoining, ſuitable for a Store or Office together with ſeveral frame tenements—a ſtream of water runs through the ſouth part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchaſe money will be required—the remainder may be at intereſt for a number of years by giving the premiſes in ſecurity, &c.

RICHARD RUNDLE.
jan 11 d1w 21wtf

AT an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh, for the county of Alleghany, State of Pennſylvania, the 2d day of January 1799, before the honorable John M'Dowell and John Gibſon Eſquires Judges of ſaid Court.

On the petition of David Jones, a priſoner in the jail of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſion of the act of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, the court orders, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of March next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors have due notice thereof by publiſhing in the United States Gazette, that they may ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why he ſhould not be diſcharged.

*By the Court,*
JAMES BRYSON, Proth'y.
february 1 ¶taw3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

*FOR SALE,*

THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURR FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwaladar, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpecious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes a Smoak houſe, &c. &c—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loom.—The whole will be ſold together or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
December 12. m. tf.

*To be Sold, or Let*
ON GROUND RENT, FOREVER,

A NUMBER of very handſome Building Lots, on the South ſide of Arch-ſtreet, near Ninth ſtreet, and on Ninth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

*ALSO,*

A few Lots of four acres each; on a high, dry, and elegant ſituation, within three miles from the city—Enquire at No. 218 Arch-ſtreet.
jan. 30. 2aw3w

WAS FOUND,
*On FRIDAY, the 8th inst.*
Below SOUTH-STREET, in
*Front-Street,*
A SILVER WATCH,
*With a STEEL CHAIN.*

The Owner on proving his property and paying charges may have the ſame, by applying to No. 188, South Front-ſtreet.
feb. 13 wf&m

FOR SALE,
*A Small Plantation,*

OF about 116 acres, whereof 34 acres are under Clover of one and two years, including an orchard of ten acres; 26 acres of excellent bottom and upland watered meadow, and about 25 acres of wood land. The remainder is now under the plough, 10 acres of which are in the beſt order to receive graſs ſeed next ſpring.

It is ſituated in the manor of Moreland, Montgomery county, and diſtant 14 miles from Philadelphia.

The improvements are a ſtone Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen and pump; a ſtone Spring-Houſe and Waſh-Houſe; a ſtone Tennant's Houſe; a large ſtone Barn and many other uſeful out building, and a good Garden fenced round with boards.

For further particulars apply to
P. THOMPSON, Conveyancer,
No. 43, Mulberry-ſtreet.
B. BONSALL, Dock-ſtreet, or
J. LAUMOY, on the Premiſes.
feb 4 3awtf

*For Sale by the Subscriber,*
No. 145, Market-ſtreet,
Very low for Caſh, or a ſhort Credit,
*The remaining ſtock of the late Houſe of*
TODD & MOTT,

Cloths, Kerſeymeres, a few printed Cottons,
Printed handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Printed dimities
Hoſiery, threads, twiſt and ſewing ſilks
A ſmall amount of hardware,

*WILLIAM MOTT, Agent*
*for the aſſignees of Todd & Mott, to*
Whom, all perſons indebted to that concern, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

*W. MOTT,*

Having commenced buſineſs in the Commiſſion line, his ſtore is now open for the reception of Dry Goods of all deſcriptions.
Philadelphia, February 4, 1799. §

*Alexander J. Miller,*
NO. 64, SOUTH FRONT-STREET.
*HAS JUST RECEIVED,*
By the ATLANTIC, capt. READ, arrived at NEW-YORK, from MADRAS,
*THE FOLLOWING*
WHITE GOODS,
Which will be ready for Sale on Monday next,
—*viz.*—
Gaunjees
Alliabald Baftas
Tandah Coſſaes
Fine Long Cloths
Moories and Short Cloths.
feb 1 §

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania for the renewal of a Certificate for a ſhare in the ſaid Bank, No. 1282, dated July 24th 1797, ſtanding in the name of JOSEPH REED, the ſame having been accidentally loſt or deſtroyed,
Philad. Jan. 25. d6w

*ALL PERSONS*

Indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, and thoſe having any demands, to preſent them for ſettlement, to

SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.
or
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent
to the adminiſtration.
nov. 30 §3m

JAMAICA RUM,
*A Cargo now landing at South ſtreet wharf,*
FOR SALE BY
*PETER BLIGHT,*
Apply at Stores on the Wharf,
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
BRANDY, 1ſt and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.
Nov. 1. dtf

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN yeſterday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, from No. 68, South Fourth Street,

A Single caſe Silver Watch,

the maker's name Marknoble—number not known. The letters W. H. are ſcratched on the rim of the caſe—a ſteel chain and key, gilt ſeal with a cypher W. H. engraved on it. Whoever will give me information ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice ſhall receive the above reward.

W. HAYDON.
jan 21

Stray Horſe.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, a grey Horſe, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, blind of his right eye, and ſhod before. Whoever has loſt him, by proving property and paying charges, may him again on applying to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN SINK,
On the Banks of Schuylkill.
jan. 19. ¶

*NOTICE,*

PURSUANT to a Reſolve of the Board of Truſtees of Waſhington Academy, in Somerſet county, Maryland, authoriſing WILLIAM POLK, eſqr. majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of ſaid Board, to procure a principal teacher for ſaid Academy.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and ſuch other branches of Literature as it is cuſtomary to teach in ſuch Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is preſumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is ſpacious and will accomodate at leaſt ſixty Students.

Propoſals may be addreſſed to John Dennis, No. 161 Arch-ſtreet, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above-mentioned, near Princeſs Anne, Maryland.
dec 17 §

*WANTED,*
To Article for two or three

years a young Man to a profitable buſineſs—For particulars enquire at no. 68, South Fourth ſtreet

A perſon who has ſome knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.

W. HAYDON,
WHO HAS
A Cellar to Let.
jan 11 §

This Day is Publiſhed,
AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET
AN ADDRESS
*To the People of Maryland,*

ON the origin, progreſs and preſent ſtate of French aggreſſion, with a ſketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and ſome reflections on the late proceedings in Congreſs; written the laſt of April in the preſent year, by a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. § june 11

*WHEREAS,*

BY an Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight, the Preſident of the United States is authoriſed to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any perſon or perſons, and upon ſuch terms and conditions as he ſhall judge moſt advantageous for the United States, a ſum not exceeding five millions of dollars, ſo however, that no contract or engagement be made which ſhall preclude the United States from reimburſing any ſum or ſums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of ſuch loan. *And whereas,* it is declared by the ſaid Act, that ſo much as may be neceſſary of the ſurplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, ſhall be pledged and appropriated for paying the intereſt, and alſo for paying and diſcharging the principal ſum or ſums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, purſuant to the authority aforeſaid—*And whereas* by the ſaid Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to eſtabliſh ſufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the proviſions before-mentioned for paying the intereſt and principal ſums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed purſuant to the ſaid Act. *And whereas* the Preſident of the United States did by an Act or Commiſſion under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, authoriſe and empower, the Secretary of the Treaſury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any ſum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make ſuch contract or contracts as ſhould be neceſſary, and for the intereſt of the United States, in purſuance of the Act of Congreſs above recited.

*Now therefore,* the underſigned, Secretary of the Treaſury, in purſuance of the Act of Congreſs, and the authority from the Preſident of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, *to wit.*

1ſt. A book for receiving ſubſcriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the uſe of the United States ſhall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States on Thurſday the twenty eighth day of February enſuing, which book ſhall continue open for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions, until the whole of the ſaid five millions of dollars ſhall be ſubſcribed. If more than five millions of dollars ſhall be ſubſcribed on the firſt day of opening the ſaid loan, the ſurplus ſhall be deducted in proportion to the ſums ſubſcribed by individuals, exceeding four thouſand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be ſubſcribed there ſhall be forthwith depoſited and paid the ſum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, ſhall be made within the firſt ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, Auguſt September and October enſuing. The Secretary of the Treaſury however reſerves the right of reducing the number of inſtallments by ſpecial agreements, with the individuals who may become ſubſcribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any inſtallment of the ſums ſubſcribed according to the tenor of the ſecond article, the next preceeding inſtallment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which ſhall have been paid, for every hundred dollars ſubſcribed ſhall be forfeited to the United States.

4th, The ſums ſubſcribed ſhall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of diſcount and depoſit of the ſaid Bank at Boſton, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleſton, or at either of the Banks of Salem, in Maſſachuſetts, New-Port and Providence in Rhode-Iſland, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the Caſhiers of the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit and of the Banks aforeſaid ſhall be received at the Bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a ſubſequent inſtallment ſhall be received at any other place than that where the firſt inſtallment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in caſe any depoſits ſhall be made at the offices of Diſcount or Depoſit, or at either of the Banks aforeſaid, which ſhall not be applied to the payment of the firſt inſtallment of ſubſcriptions to the Loan aforeſaid, the ſaid depoſits ſhall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treaſury.

5th. For the ſums or number of ſhares of one hundred dollars, which may be ſubſcribed, certificates ſhall be given by the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, which ſhall be aſſignable by indorſement, and delivery of the parties in whoſe favour the ſaid certificates may be iſſued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the ſecond article preceeding.

6th. The ſums ſubſcribed and paid in purſuance of the tenor of the ſecond article preceeding, ſhall after the ſaid payments have been compleated, conſtitute a funded capital ſtock diviſible into ſhares of one hundred dollars each, which capital ſtock ſhall bear intereſt at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the reſpective inſtallments payable quarter yearly at the Treaſury of the United States, or at the Loan Offices where the ſame may ſtand credited, until the laſt day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the laſt day of December in the ſaid year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and after reaſonable notice to the creditors, which ſhall be given by an advertiſement in ſome public newſpaper, printed at the ſeat of the government of the United States, the ſaid capital ſtock ſhall be redeemable at the pleaſure of the United States by the reimburſement of the whole ſum or ſums borrowed, and which may conſtitute the ſaid capital ſtock either at the treaſury of the United States or at the loan offices where the ſame may ſtand credited.

8th. The credits for the ſaid capital ſtock ſhall and may be ſeparately certified in ſums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thouſand, four thouſand or ten thouſand dollars, and the credits ſo certified ſhall be transferable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the Treaſury and Loan Offices reſpectively, in purſuance of the rules which have been, or which may be eſtabliſhed relative to the transfer of the funded ſtock of the United States.

9th. A ſufficient ſum of the ſurplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them, by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in purſuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congreſs herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the ſeal of the
(L. S.) Treaſury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
*Secretary of the Treaſury.*
jan. 12. §